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NUTRITION COMMITTEE NEWS

For exchange of information on nutrition education and school lunch activities.

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SOME ORGANIZED EFFORTS IN NUTRITION

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The ultimate aim of all work in food and nutrition is essentially the same—to enable people to select from our abundant and varied supply of foods the kinds and amounts that will support good health and to get people to do so from knowledge and desire. To approach the goal takes the combined efforts of the researcher, the educator, and the public. This issue of NCN tells about some of the forces that further the development of workers in nutrition and nutrition programs.

COOPERATION-GENERATING BODIES

Two national groups whose members represent organizations that are concerned with research, teaching, and other programs related to food and nutrition have facilitated nutrition activities in the USA for nearly two decades. The Food and Nutrition Board of the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council focuses knowledge gained from scientific developments on current nutrition problems. The Interagency Committee on Nutrition Education and School Lunch is chiefly concerned with education.

Food and Nutrition Board, NAS-NRC

The Food and Nutrition Board, established in 1940 by the Division of Biology and Agriculture of the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council, serves as an advisory body to the Government acting on its own initiative or on request from public or private agencies. It helps to promote needed research in food and nutrition and to get the results used for the public welfare. Appropriate contact with Federal agencies, scientific societies, and other associations is maintained through their appointed liaison representatives.

Its members are appointed from among leaders in sciences related to food and nutrition on the basis of their qualifications to deal with the broad problems that come before the Board. Board members serve without compensation beyond reimbursement for expenses.

The Board maintains no scientific laboratories of its own. It carries out specific activities through committees of experts (1). Problems of concern to the Board are indicated by titles of current committees: Amino Acids, Cereals, Dietary Allowances, Dietary Phosphates and Dental Caries, Food Protection (subcommittees on Carcinogenesis, Food Technology, Pesticides, and Toxicology), Infant Nutrition, Milk, Nutritional Studies at Elgin State Hospital, and Protein Malnutrition.

Meetings and publications of the Board and its committees are primarily financed by foundations, such as the Milbank Memorial Fund, Nutrition Foundation Inc., and Williams-Waterman Fund of the Research Corporation. Funds for specific purposes may come through contracts or grants from Government or industry.

The Board issues pamphlets or statements of recommended policy for public action on urgent current questions. For example, it has prepared policy statements on the addition of specific nutrients to foods and on artificial sweeteners (1). It also has published a leaflet and a more detailed report on the role of dietary fat in human health (1). In 1941, it developed a set of recommended dietary allowances in terms of calories and selected nutrients that have been widely used especially for planning diets and food supplies. The allowances are revised with advancing knowledge of nutrition. The latest revision was released in 1958 (1). The recommendations have been important in unifying nutrition programs and in stimulating research to fill the gaps in our knowledge about people's needs for important nutrients.

The Board endorses, under certain conditions, nutritional improvements in foods that are staples for large segments of the population. It opposes indiscriminate fortification of general purpose foods. The Board (then the Food and Nutrition Committee) endorsed and promoted the first proposals for enrichment of white flour and bakers' bread in 1940 (1).

Interagency Committee on Nutrition Education and School Lunch (ICNESL)

The ICNESL came into being in 1950 with the merger of the Interagency Committee on School Lunches and the Interagency Nutrition Planning Committee. It assumed the functions of both committees. Although

changing Federal policies and programs have affected its functions somewhat, it still carries the dual role implied by its name. Its work is facilitated by a secretariat provided by the Nutrition Programs Service of IHE.

ICNESL strives to strengthen the related efforts of the several Federal agencies that are concerned with education, extension, research, public health, and other programs in the field of food and nutrition. Nutrition committees in 35 States and in many cities and counties serve a similar purpose.

ICNESL facilitates cooperation by providing opportunities for members to gain a better understanding of the purposes and programs of member agencies and of organizations having related programs through a systematic exchange of information and materials and through discussion of common problems. Upon request ICNESL provides consultant services to State and local nutrition committees, agencies, and organizations. It also sponsors joint conferences, institutes and workshops, and otherwise furthers nutrition education.

ICNESL activities vary from year to year and reflect needs in nutrition education felt by the representatives and their agencies as well as requests for program assistance from State and local nutrition committees. Three years ago ICNESL initiated what now promises to become a series of annual meetings of members of Federal, State, county, and city nutrition committees for face-to-face exchange of information and ideas. Meetings are planned to coincide with time and place of the annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association.

ICNESL has cosponsored nutrition conferences that have involved Federal and State agencies, universities, business, industry, and private groups. The most recent one was the Nutrition Education Conference, April 1 to 3, 1957, Washington, D. C., which was undertaken to assess the current status of nutrition education and to bring forth ideas for increasing its effectiveness.

Although as a committee ICNESL publishes few materials, it keeps two bulletins up to date. One is Selected References on Nutrition and School Lunch; it is a list of the publications of value in nutrition education that are distributed by ICNESL agencies (2). The other publication gives information on Nutrition Activities of ICNESL agencies (3). Both were revised in 1958.

Useful knowledge gained from round-table reports on program developments and accomplishments, a regular feature of ICNESL meetings, is shared by members with coworkers and counterparts over the country through agency newsletters and during field trips. To further exchange of information on nutrition education and school-lunch activities the Institute of Home Economics of USDA, in consultation with ICNESL, issues this bimonthly periodical, NCN, for members of ICNESL and their counterparts and for members of organized State and city nutrition committees.

Professional Societies

Nutrition workers are found in many professional associations. About 500 scientists concerned with the chemistry or physiology of nutrition belong to the American Institute of Nutrition. Approximately 13,700 dietitians and nutritionists are members of the American Dietetic Association. Roughly 5,000 home economists have membership in the Food and Nutrition Section of the American Home Economics Association. Many public health nutritionists, food technologists, nutrition teachers, and others interested in food and nutrition belong to the Food and Nutrition Section of the American Public Health Association.

Other professional associations that have committees or sections or sponsor occasional programs related to nutrition include the American Society of Biological Chemists, American Society for Clinical Investigation, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, American Medical Association, American Academy of Pediatrics, American Physiological Society, American Heart Association, Institute of Food Technologists, and American School Food Service Association.

Annual meetings, special conferences, and committee meetings give opportunities for sharing of the "what," "how," and "why" of professional doing and thinking with workers from one's own and related areas of work.

The scientific journal usually included with membership is another means of communicating and keeping up to date. It provides a place for recording and disseminating results of research and other technical information.

Professional societies often offer special services. Many have a placement service to bring candidates and employers together. An association's regular program of work frequently includes activities concerned with improving educational standards of preparation for the profession and awarding of scholarships and fellowships both to attract promising young scholars into the profession and to help workers advance their education.

Some information on objectives, membership requirements, scope of activities, and related items are given below for The American Dietetic Association, American Institute of Nutrition, American Home Economics Association, and American Public Health Association. Food and nutrition is a major interest of all members in the first two associations and concern members in a food and nutrition section in the other two associations.

The American Dietetic Association (ADA)

ADA was founded in 1917 by hospital dietitians who were keenly aware of the increasing need for persons educated in the science of nutrition and versed in the art of feeding people. Today, 4 decades later, the need the

association was formed to fill is reflected in its aim—to improve the nutrition of human beings, to advance the science of dietetics and nutrition, and to promote education in these and allied areas (4).

At present nearly one-half of approximately 13,700 ADA members are engaged in hospital dietetics. The others are associated chiefly with public and private health agencies; college and university food service and teaching staffs; school lunch programs; industrial food service; commercial eating places; research laboratories; or business organizations, including food and food equipment companies, magazines, newspapers, radio, television, and advertising agencies.

Membership requirements specify—(1) a bachelor's or advanced degree from an accredited college or university and completion of certain required courses; (2) completion of 1 year's work in an approved internship, or 3 years of acceptable experience in dietetics, 1 year of which is supervised by an active member of ADA; and (3) three endorsers, two of whom are ADA members. Requirements vary somewhat when advanced degrees are presented. For graduates of approved internships, endorsement by its director is sufficient.

One of the chief functions of ADA is the establishment and maintenance of standards of preparation for work in the field of dietetics. A unique effort along this line is a dietetic internship inspection started in 1929; it now covers 65 ADA-approved and -supervised programs in hospitals, colleges, and industrial firms, and in a food clinic. Although approximately 600 persons satisfactorily complete their year's internship annually, present demand for dietitians and nutritionists far exceeds the supply and probably will for years to come.

The *Journal of The American Dietetic Association* presents the latest developments in the subjects covered by ADA's 4 sections—diet therapy, community nutrition, food administration, and education. Also, ADA sponsors an extensive program of studies and projects in these subjects. Resultant information is reported at ADA's annual meeting and is often published in pamphlets and made generally available at nominal cost.

ADA's career guidance committee supplies information through its State associations to high school and college students. For this ADA distributes several vocational bulletins telling in language and ideas attractive to young people the need for dietitians, what a dietitian does in various careers open to her, what salaries and working conditions might be expected, and how to become a dietitian (5). A career film, "View from the Mountain," designed for high school and first- and second-year college students, tells the experiences of a typical dietetic intern, focusing attention on her background preparation and the challenges of her daily life (6).

A monthly *Credentials Service Bulletin* has sections on employees-wanted and situations-wanted. At ADA headquarters members may maintain a reference file to be mailed on request to prospective employers.

Affiliated with the national organization are the dietetic association of each State, Puerto Rico, and Washington, D. C. There are about 115 local associations.

ADA is allied with many professional organizations by affiliation, associate membership, joint committee work, or sponsorship of educational exhibits. For example, in August 1957 the Association called a meeting with representatives from the American Dental Association, the American Home Economics Association, the American Public Health Association, and the American Medical Association to discuss their current programs to combat food misinformation and consider joint action (7, 8, 9).

One outgrowth of the meeting was an offer of co-operation to the American Library Association to review books on food and nutrition for the Journal of ALA. Another is the likelihood that the 4 associations would cooperate in activities to combat food misinformation and try to involve other groups.

American Institute of Nutrition (AIN)

AIN was founded in 1933 to extend the knowledge of nutrition and to facilitate personal contact among investigators in nutrition and closely allied fields of interest.

Membership is by invitation. To be eligible an individual must have independently conducted and published meritorious original investigations in some phase of the chemistry or physiology of nutrition and have shown professional interest for at least 5 years.

The Journal of Nutrition, issued monthly, is an official publication of AIN. Accounts of original researches in the field of nutrition are published in it. In accordance with the wish of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, publisher of the Journal of Nutrition, AIN nominates the 12 members of the Editorial Board.

Among various organizations on which AIN is represented are three bodies of the NRC (Division of Biology and Agriculture, Agricultural Research Institute, and Food and Nutrition Board) and the Council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The AIN became a member of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology in 1940. At the annual meeting of the Federation the 6 member societies meet simultaneously in separate and joint sessions (10). Scientific papers presenting new, original investigations are discussed at meetings of individual societies and at intersociety sessions. Findings reported at these meetings appear in abstracts in the Federation Proceedings and are usually published later in detail in other scientific journals. The state of knowledge in selected fields is reviewed at joint sessions of the Federation.

American Home Economics Association (AHEA)

AHEA is celebrating its 50th birthday in 1959. Its broad objective is to provide opportunities for professional home economists and members from other fields to cooperate in furthering the well-being of individuals and families, the improvement of homes, and the preservation of values significant in home life (11, 12). Better nutritional health for all is a basic component of this objective.

In 1957-58 AHEA had 24,020 individual members plus 449 affiliated college clubs with 20,128 members. AHEA also has associations in each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

Requirements for membership are: (1) A bachelor's or advanced degree with a major in home economics from an accredited college or university in the United States or Canada; or (2) a bachelor's or advanced degree in a field other than home economics from an accredited college or university in the United States or Canada plus 3 years of experience and current employment in a professional home economics program.

AHEA functions through professional sections, subject matter sections, and committees. More than one-fifth of AHEA's members have indicated Food and Nutrition as their primary field out of the six established subject matter sections. Since each subject matter section cuts across all professional sections, those concerned with food and nutrition are also represented in each of AHEA's eight professional sections: Colleges and Universities; Elementary, Secondary, and Adult Education; Extension Service; Home Economics in Business; Home Economics in Institutional Administration; Home Economists in Homemaking; Research; and Social Welfare and Public Health. AHEA's influence reaches beyond its membership through its cooperation with many community, national, and international groups concerned with family well-being and the subject matter interests of its sections.

An annual meeting is scheduled in early summer when most schools are closed to make it convenient for the many teachers in the Association to attend. As do many national societies, AHEA rotates places for its annual meetings around the country to broaden member participation in this phase of its program.

Membership includes subscription to the monthly *Journal of Home Economics,* the Association's official organ. Although research is reported in other issues, the March Journal is devoted to reports on research in the various subject matter areas of home economics. In addition to its regular content of varied articles of professional interest, special types of information reported in the Journal include: Abstracts of doctoral theses related to home economics; opportunities for graduate assistantships, fellowships, and scholarships in the next 2 years; and special summer courses and workshops.

AHEA is financed by membership dues; sale of publications; Journal subscriptions; advertising; and fees for registration and exhibit space at annual meetings.

American Public Health Association, Inc. (APHA)

APHA was founded in 1872. The early members—physicians, engineers, biologists, and educators—saw public health as an applied science cutting across various disciplines, and forging the techniques of many specialties into effective weapons with which to fight disease and improve child health. Their aim in founding APHA was to make public health a profession. Today more than 13,000 persons from many different disciplines work together as a professional unit (13, 14).

Interests of APHA members are indicated by its 14 sections: Food and Nutrition, Dental Health, Engineering and Sanitation, Epidemiology, Health Officers, Laboratory, Maternal and Child Health, Medical Care, Mental Health, Occupational Health, Public Health Education, Public Health Nursing, School Health, and Statistics.

A section for "Food and Nutrition" was formed within APHA in 1917. It has committees working on Advertising, Chemicals Introduced in Foods, Membership and Fellowship, Nutrition Information, and Nutrition Practices. Often its members serve with members of other sections on such technical subcommittees of the Association as Laboratory Methods for Determining Nutritional Status, Control of Nutritional Diseases, Educational Qualifications of Nutritionists in Health Agencies, Methods for the Microbiological Examination of Foods, Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products, and Laboratory Examination of Shellfish.

The American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health is published monthly by APHA.

Persons engaged or interested in public health work may apply for APHA membership. Members of at least 2 years' standing are eligible to apply for fellowship status. Sustaining membership is open to individuals and agencies wishing to contribute financially to the promotion of public health.

Research

Basic research, on which sound applied nutrition must be founded, is supported financially by government agencies, industry, private foundations, professional associations, and some voluntary health organizations such as the cancer and heart associations. Nutrition workers believe that support of both pioneering and applied research by such a variety of organizations is desirable.

In Government

Federal Government agencies that contribute to scientific knowledge relating to food and nutrition through

research in their own laboratories, or through grant, contract, or cooperative arrangement with universities and other research institutions are chiefly the National Institutes of Health (NIH) of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The National Academy of Sciences through its National Research Council serves both government and private research groups by channeling funds from foundations and other sources to scientists. For example, it assists the National Science Foundation in screening applicants for fellowships in science. (See p. 7.)

The National Institutes of Health.—NIH, one of the chief government agencies for research in the life sciences, conducts laboratory, clinical, and field investigations in nutrition in its own laboratories and financially supports additional nutrition research through a program of research grants and fellowships. Activities are principally conducted by the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, but the National Heart Institute and the National Cancer Institute also participate.

In its laboratory studies, NIH investigates functions of and interrelationships among nutrients, techniques for determining nutrient requirements, role of nutrition in disease, ways of improving the nutritional value of staple foods, and related problems.

Clinical studies at NIH result from developments in the laboratory that offer promise of practical application to man. Among recent studies have been ones concerned with calcium requirements of individuals; the role of diet in diabetes, osteoporosis, arteriosclerosis, and other diseases; the role of salt and water in the treatment of burn shock; and normal and abnormal metabolism in various diseases including certain types of cancer.

Among current field activities is a long-term survey of experimental techniques for prevention of dental caries. Consultative and advisory services to Federal and other agencies are given as requested.

The Division of Special Health Services of the Public Health Service is engaged in the application of research findings to assist State and local communities in the control of chronic diseases. Through cooperation with the National Institutes of Health areas ready for application or for field investigation are determined. An example of current field studies concerned with dietary factors is the relation of diet to coronary heart disease.

United States Department of Agriculture.—Within the USDA investigations into food and human nutrition were undertaken as early as 1894. Research in other phases of home economics was added in 1915 when the Office of Home Economics was created (15, 16, 17). The program is conducted both independently and under cooperative and contractual arrangements between the now Institute of Home Economics and State Agricultural Experiment Stations, colleges and universities, other Federal agencies, and private research organizations.

This program is directed toward determining needs of household and individual consumers for food, the extent to which nutritional needs are met by current consumption, and the utility of various foods in meeting needs and desires of consumers. Results of these endeavors provide background information for decisions of the USDA and others in programs concerned with production, utilization, and marketing of food and for helping consumers select and use food wisely.

On-going programs of research in food and nutrition may be grouped into four types of investigations: (1) Determination of kinds and quantities of nutrients and related constituents in the different foods as marketed and as prepared for eating; (2) determination of kinds and quantities of nutrients and quantities of food energy needed by individuals and factors that influence nutritional needs; (3) establishment of principles and procedures for preparation, care and preservation of food in the household, and evaluation of the cooking and eating quality of various grades of foods; and (4) investigation of the patterns and levels of food consumption and of the nutritive value and economy of diets of population groups in the country.

An example of State, local, and Federal cooperative work is the series of dietary and nutritional status studies that were done in different regions from 1947 to 1957 under the leadership of State Experiment Stations and USDA. State and local health departments and the USPHS also participated. Results have been published in various journals and in State Experiment Station bulletins. Information from all the studies is being pooled into one report by a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Agnes Fay Morgan. The interregional bulletin will be published soon for distrubution to nutritionists, extension workers, teachers, and others interested in knowing what this country's nutritional situation appears to be, and what points to emphasize in educational work.

Through Private Sponsors

Industry cooperates in supporting broad research programs. Funds contributed by companies as members of industrial associations or foundations, support objective research programs in universities and other research institutions.

One of the best known agencies through which industry supports research in nutrition is the *Nutrition Foundation* (18). It was established by food and related industries in 1941 to perform services wholly in the public interest. This organization aids fundamental research in nutrition by long-term grants to specific projects in university research centers. A basic discovery resulting

from such work was that the adult man requires only 8 "preformed" amino acids from his food. Much of this research at the University of Illinois by W. C. Rose and his group was supported by continuing grants from the Nutrition Foundation.

The *Williams-Waterman Fund* of the Research Corporation, another agency created primarily to support basic nutrition research, has advanced cooperative research among individuals, universities, and industry over a span of years (19). The Fund was established in 1935 from royalties received by a group of scientists from their patents on the synthesis of thiamine.

Research supported by the Fund has included basic studies on nutrient interrelationships and requirements and cooperative nutrition surveys such as those made in Newfoundland and Bataan in the 1940's. Cereal enrichment projects and educational programs for young nutrition workers here and abroad are also among Fund interests.

The *National Vitamin Foundation* is another of the grant-giving organizations created to promote and support studies in nutrition. Funds that support research in medicine and other life sciences and contribute to our knowledge of nutrition include the *Rockefeller Foundation,* the *Commonwealth Fund, Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation, John and Mary Markle Foundation,* and *Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation.*

ADVANCED EDUCATION

Nutrition workers keep up to date professionally and strengthen their educational backgrounds in many ways. In addition to their personal study of scientific and other professional journals and reports and attendance at meetings of professional societies, they take advantage of other study opportunities. These include regular courses at colleges and universities; special workshops and courses in the summer and at other times; occasional institutes, conferences, and symposia; observations of colleagues at work; and apprenticeships or internships under highly qualified nutritionists and other scientists.

Meetings

Government agencies, nutrition committees, and industry's nonprofit foundations among others sponsor symposia and similar conferences and meetings, which bring together nutrition authorities for presentation of papers and informal discussions. Examples are the 1941 National Nutrition Conference called by President Roosevelt during the nation's mobilization for defense, the 1952 National Food and Nutrition Institute, the 1957 Nutrition Education Conference, the 1955 Iowa State College Weight Control Colloquium, the 1957 New England Nutrition Education Conference, the annual Community Nutrition Institutes at Syracuse University, and the annual symposia on various aspects of nutrition research such as those sponsored by the National Vitamin Foundation.

An example of industry's help in keeping workers current is the 2-day program on advances in human nutrition, which H. J. Heinz Company arranged for more than 200 scientists and educators in 1958. Another was the Borden Company's 1958 celebration of its 100th anniversary by a symposium on the "nutritional ages of man" at which 200 invited scientists heard leaders in nutrition discuss some of the past accomplishments and future challenges in the field (20).

Gordon Research Conferences

Unique gatherings of research workers in selected fields of science are held each summer on the campuses of Colby Junior College and 2 preparatory schools in New Hampshire (21). Groups of up to 100 scientists working on the frontiers of some rapidly advancing area of knowledge come together for a week to hear papers and to take part in discussion. Advanced workers from this country and abroad meet with talented young newcomers. Several of the 36 conferences are devoted to nutrition or closely related subjects.

Admission is by invitation of the chairmen of the conferences in response to applications. Anyone may apply who is qualified to participate and profit from the experience. Chairmen also choose the speakers to present the ideas which initiate discussions and exchange of speculative thought. No papers are published, no notes taken, so that communication may be completely free.

These conferences began about 25 years ago when the late Dr. Neil E. Gordon of Johns Hopkins gathered a group of fellow workers for a few days of informal, free, unhurried discussions on major scientific problems in areas of new fundamental discoveries.

The Gordon Research Conferences is now a section of American Association for the Advancement of Science (23). AAAS administers Conferences' grants from the National Science Foundation and Rockefeller Foundation. Contributions are also received from industry.

Some fellowships

In attempts to advance professionally, both young and mature nutrition workers take advantage of the fellowships and related opportunities offered for advanced education by governmental and voluntary agencies, industries, private foundations, professional societies, colleges and universities, alumni groups, and others.

For the past several years, schools of public health at three State universities (California, Michigan, and North Carolina) and the College of Home Economics at the University of Tennessee have each offered from one to three scholarships for a year of graduate training in public health nutrition. Funds for these scholarships are from the grants-in-aid for maternal and child health

made to State departments of public health from the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The United States Public Health Service has initiated a program to encourage people to select careers in public health through providing post graduate public health training opportunities for young men and women who have completed their basic professional education. Funds for graduate study under this program are available to individuals in all categories of public health, including nutrition. An individual must be accepted for training by an educational institution which offers a nationally recognized public health training program in his professional field before his application can be considered by the Public Health Service. The academic degree held by the individual determines level of the traineeship stipend which ranges from $2,400 to $4,800 for 12 months. Application forms for traineeships and information may be obtained from any Regional Medical Director of the Public Health Service or from the Chief, Division of General Health Services, Bureau of State Services, Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington 25, D.C.

Hundreds of fellowships are administered annually by the National Science Foundation (22). Selected data about its four categories of awards to scholars planning to take graduate study in biology and many other sciences are given below:

Graduate awards for individuals studying for master's or doctoral degrees. About 1,000 awards are expected to be made in 1959-60. Stipends—$1,800 for first-year fellows, $2,000 for intermediate fellows, and $2,200 for terminal-year fellows for a full year of study. Stipends are three-fourths of these amounts for 9 months of study.

Postdoctoral awards for individuals having a doctoral degree in a specified field of science or equivalent research training and experience. Tenure options—same as those at graduate level but, if justified, may be for a longer or shorter period—from 6 months to 2 years. About 200 awards are expected to be made in 1959-60. Stipends—$4,500 for a full year of study.

Senior postdoctoral awards for scientists holding a doctoral degree in one of the basic sciences for at least 5 years. Salary-matching stipends.

Science faculty awards for college teachers wishing to pursue an individualized program of activity to enhance their effectiveness as teachers of science, mathematics, or engineering.

Selection of Fellows is based on academic records and recommendations regarding ability and special aptitude for advanced education. Applicants for graduate awards take examinations designed to test scientific aptitude and achievement.

To encourage further specialization in dietetics or allied fields, the Awards, Scholarship, and Loan Fund Board of The American Dietetic Association annually administers two awards ($1,000 each) for advanced graduate education in dietetics and six scholarship awards ($500 each) for dietetic internships. The donor is Mead, Johnson and Company.

The American Home Economics Association offers fellowship awards each year. For 1958-59 an AHEA Nutrition Research Fellowship was available through a special gift to the society by an anonymous donor. Three fellowships, awarded annually or every other year, and open to applicants in any subject-matter area of home economics, are: (1) an AHEA-Omicron Nu Fellowship, $1,000, made possible by Omicron Nu, an honorary home economics society; (2) an Effie J. Raitt Fellowship, $500, awarded from a fund established in memory of an outstanding home economist; and (3) an Ellen H. Richards Fellowship, $1000, established in honor of the first president of AHEA.

Some other awards

Examples of funds supplied by industry and administered by professional and scientific societies are the eight Borden Awards ($1,000 and a gold medal), which are given annually in recognition of outstanding research achievements by scientists of the United States and Canada. Participating groups are: American Chemical Society, American Dairy Science Association, American Home Economics Association, Association of American Medical Colleges, American Institute of Nutrition, American Academy of Pediatrics, Poultry Science Association, and American Veterinary Medical Association.

A committee of the American Home Economics Association has selected the recipient of the Borden Award for distinguished research in the field of nutrition and experimental foods since 1937.

The American Institute of Nutrition since 1944 has administered a Borden Award for the accomplishment of distinctive research which emphasizes the nutritive significance of the components of milk or of dairy products. AIN also chooses the recipient of the Osborne and Mendel Award established by Nutrition Foundation, Inc., in 1949 for recognition of outstanding published basic research accomplishments in the science of nutrition.

To acknowledge noteworthy contributions to the profession, The American Dietetic Association makes several awards available each year. The Mary Swartz Rose Fellowship, provided by the Nutrition Foundation, Inc., is granted annually to a member who is engaged in graduate study in nutrition or allied fields. The Marjorie Hulsizer Copher Award is given each year in recognition of outstanding service to the profession. The Lydia J. Roberts Essay Award, made available for a

second, 5-year period by the Gerber Products Company, affords recognition for the best historical essay on a given nutrition topic.

Apprenticeships in public health nutrition

In recent years an intermediate step in the preparation of nutritionists for positions in public health services has been developed in the Departments of Health of Kentucky, Michigan, and New York and other States. Apprentices are under the supervision of an experienced nutritionist.

Periodicals

Scientific journals that publish articles on nutrition research have been established to inform workers in the field on what others are learning, as well as to place prior claims on discoveries. Among many are: *Journal of Nutrition, American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, Metabolism, Journal of the American Dietetic Association, Journal of Biological Chemistry, Journal of the American Medical Association,* and *Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine.*

An *Annual Review* series for Biochemistry, Entomology, Microbiology, Physical Chemistry, Physiology, and Plant Physiology was established to bring together and appraise our state of knowledge in these broad fields. *Nutrition Reviews* serves a somewhat different purpose. Published monthly, it presents critical reviews of recent papers on various topics of interest to workers in basic and applied nutrition research.

Industry also provides brief summaries and reviews of matters of current concern in such periodicals as the *Borden's Review of Nutrition Research,* the *Dairy Council Digest* and its *Nutrition Newsletter, Nutrition and Health* (Dupont), and the *Food and Nutrition News* of the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

SELECTED REFERENCES

Symbols refer to—

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AHEA—American Home Economics Association, 1600 20th St., N. W., Washington 9, D. C.

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NPS—Nutrition Programs Service, Institute of Home Economics, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

NRC—National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

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